

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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NUMBER 3

CUBA LIBRE FLAG HOISTED AT LAST

Greatest Republic on Earth Opens the Shell of the Newest, and Salutes Its Flag.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT HAVANA

American Evacuation Takes Place and as the Brooklyn Leaves With General Wood Thousands of People Send Grateful Cheers After It

Havana, May 20.—The United States has redeemed her promise to the world. Havana and Santiago de Cuba were today evacuated by the American troops, the reins of power were handed over to President Palma and now the government of Cuba is free and the whole island is deluged with joy.

Dramatic as was the remarkable demonstration when the flag of the United States was lowered and the flag of the new republic hoisted in its place at noon today on the palace whence Spain had ruled the island for centuries, it was hardly more stirring than the magnificent friendly demonstration which attended the departure of the cruiser Brooklyn as she sailed out of Havana a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon. A flotilla of harbor craft loaded with hunting from stern to stern, escorted her to sea. The water front was a solid mass of people, and the old fortifications at Punta, which with Morro castle opposite the city, were crowded with spectators. The harbor was a human hillock. The Brooklyn's anchorage was near the wreck of the battleship Maine, whose black and shrunk skeleton was decorated with American and Cuban flags by order of the city council.

When the beautiful cruiser steamed slowly by this pitiful memory the American ensign at her taffrail was dipped and the sailors solemnly drifted their eyes. As she passed the grim walls of Capitan and Morro castle the Brooklyn moved swiftly. The American flag at her fore and the Cuban flag at her stern, both saluting her as she passed. The Cuban colors were hoisted from the fortresses were lowered three times in salute. The flag of the new republic was hoisted in its place at noon today on the palace whence Spain had ruled the island for centuries, it was hardly more stirring than the magnificent friendly demonstration which attended the departure of the cruiser Brooklyn as she sailed out of Havana a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon. A flotilla of harbor craft loaded with hunting from stern to stern, escorted her to sea. The water front was a solid mass of people, and the old fortifications at Punta, which with Morro castle opposite the city, were crowded with spectators. The harbor was a human hillock. The Brooklyn's anchorage was near the wreck of the battleship Maine, whose black and shrunk skeleton was decorated with American and Cuban flags by order of the city council.

The flotilla of small craft kept in the wake of the Brooklyn until she was well down on the horizon; then the boats turned back and the people at the entrance of the harbor returned to their habitations.

The enthusiasm of the city was boundless. Many persons were literally mad with joy over their new born liberty. The streets were full of singing, cheering men and women. Military processions paraded the plaza. Firecrackers of the giant variety were exploded on the sidewalks and even the cafes.

One hundred and fifty visitors were said to be in the city and the police were utterly unable to cope with the joy in the excited people.

But President Palma and his cabinet did not give way to rejoicing. There was a stern business ahead of them, and they went quickly to work. As soon as the new government was installed, the new government met and proclaimed the constitution and appended.

President Palma reviewed 15,000 school children before the palace and at 4 o'clock he went to the cathedral, where a solemn mass was sung for the new republic. It was an imposing ceremony. President Palma then devoted an hour before the people to attending to some urgent matters among which was the postal relations with the United States. By his direction Washington was informed that Cuba would like to continue the present arrangement to have the mails delivered by the United States.

Havana, May 20.—The martial day of Cuba found Havana arrayed like a queen, to await the coming of her lord. She seemed revived for her coronation. The dignity of the prosperous city of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases men had worked all night by the light of torches, to complete elaborate designs. There was not a residence, pretentious or humble, that did not bear upon its quiet facade some emblem in honor of the state. The many arches erected at the entrances of places to political societies, fraternal clubs, residents of various civil divisions of the city and business organizations had an air of real grandeur. The scaffolding was covered with garlands and in imitation of marble and palm a distance of the city was complete. Burning fires in red velvet masks canopied the deep, narrow streets from the tops of the houses. Beneath these canopies the Cuban colors and palms graced the open doorways through which glimpses could be caught of brilliant gardens in cool, inner courts. Many of the balconies jutting from the white walled buildings were adorned with roses. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festivities. The parks were literally aflame with tropical flowers, and the scented air above might have been charged with the fragrance of a solid mass of flowers. The decorations along the water front were exceedingly lavish, and all the ships in the harbor were dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships were the American ensign at the main and the Cuban colors at the fore or stern. The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn which was to take General Wood and the steamer More Castle of the ward

line, on which the troops were to embark as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed in gala attire. The American colors, which were to be hoisted down in a few hours, still floated above the grim walls of the fortresses which guard the entrance of the harbor. Not another bit of order showed upon them.

The early morning was cool and delightful, and the population reinforced by thousands of visitors was almost gone after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with people and were filled with a ceaseless din. The bubble of voices was drowned by the sharp cries of drivers and the clamor of warning bells. As the coacmers drove their carriages madly over the stony pavements, pedestrians had a busy time keeping out of the way of the wheels. There are four thousand public carriages in Havana, and this morning each one of them seemed racing somewhere on a life or death mission.

Much curiosity was aroused by a statue of freedom which had been raised during the night in central park upon the pedestal where for centuries a statue of Queen Isabella had stood. During the morning a beautiful breakfast was given to several thousand poor children by Mr. Palma of Boston, who has passed the winter in Havana for many years.

As the day advanced the heat of the sun became intense, and the weather grew hotter every minute.

The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon (Havana time) which is 12:30 p. m. (Washington time) but these invited to witness the ceremonies were requested to be at the palace at 11:30 a. m. They included, besides the American officers and the members of President-elect Palma's cabinet the members of congress, the supreme court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, Wm. Jennings Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, and a large number of Cuban dignitaries.

The center is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand VII. Through the center of the building an archway leads to all in Spanish palaces to the patio, or court where a statue of Columbus rises from a mass of palms and flowering plants. On either side of the entrance marble stairways ascend to the audience room which opens through balconied windows upon the plaza. In this chamber the actual transfer occurred. It was an imposing room, with a lofty ceiling and marble floor. It formed a fine setting for the historic occasion. The chamber is today exactly as it was when the Spaniards departed, except that the portals of the capitan general's hall hang on its walls no more. They were taken back to Spain, but coats of arms of Spain with their royal quarters, still hang above the windows which are screened by the same scarlet curtains that were hanging during the Spanish regime. The decorations, white and gold with the superb mirrors, have also been preserved, just as they were left by the Spaniards. The chair, with a gold crown above its back, which was reserved for the Spanish monarch himself, was visible in an adjoining apartment.

Coming to the limited space, the people were to have no sight of the ceremony to be enacted here which was to constitute them a nation before the world but outside they were to witness a spectacle which would stir their pulses, for they were to see the beloved five-barred and single-starred flag which Centuries first threw to the breeze in 1895, at the opening of the Ten Years War, raised by the act of the United States above the palace. This thing which was to happen had been the dream of their lives and of their ancestors for generations. Their parents, brothers and friends had come to their deaths to accomplish it. No strange wonder then that hours before the time set they began flocking there from all quarters of the city. Many were already before the palace with the rising sun and some even went in the park to be certain not to miss this sight. A portion of the plaza was kept clear by the police very early. The remainder was packed with people, so thick that the ground seemed alive.

Soon all the globe struts, running in and out of the city. Many were already before the palace with the rising sun and some even went in the park to be certain not to miss this sight. A portion of the plaza was kept clear by the police very early. The remainder was packed with people, so thick that the ground seemed alive.

During the early morning many troops of school children marched into the Plaza

de Armas, ranged themselves before the palace and sang an American anthem. At 10 o'clock a delegation from the Central Veterans' Club presented to General Wood a handsome banner, having a beautifully engraved bill. It has the Cuban coat of arms and a single gold star on one side and the general's initials on the other in gold.

Drawn up below in the open space of the plaza were eighty dismounted troops of the Seventh cavalry with sabres at their heels. Their horses were already on board the steamer which was to take them back to the United States. Shortly before 11:30 a. m., those who were to witness the ceremony began to arrive in carriages through a street kept clear by the police. All the naval officers were in full uniform, resplendent in gold braid and plumed chevrons. The Cubans generally wore black frock suits, white waist coats, and silk hats. They formed a distinguished looking assemblage as they gathered in the audience chamber. The ceremony itself was brief and simple. After formal greetings, General Wood read the documentary transfer prepared by the war department, pledging the new government to immediately proclaim the constitution and the Platt amendment contained in the appendix to undertake all obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty of Paris.

Headquarters, Department of Cuba, Havana, May 20, 1902.

To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba:

Sirs: Under the direction of the president of the United States, I now transfer to you as the duly elected representatives of the Republic of Cuba the government and control of the island; to be held and exercised by you, under the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, heretofore adopted by the constitutional convention and this day promulgated; and I hereby pledge the United States to Cuba by the United States and military government of the island to be ended. This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition and the government of the United States will understand that by the acceptance thereof you do now pursuant to the provisions of said constitution, undertake to assume all and the several obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty the queen regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898.

All money obligations of the military government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this day, amounting to \$1,000,000, are transferred subject to such claims and obligations properly payable out of the revenues of the island as may remain. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars have been reserved from the transfer of funds to the treasury and the balance of the same is being reported and winding up the affairs of the military government after which any unexpended balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the island.

The plans already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the island and to prevent recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases to which the government of the United States understands that the provision of the constitution contained in the fifth article of the appendix applies as follows:

1.—A plan for the paving and sewerage of the city of Havana for which a contract has been awarded by the municipality of that city to McGivney, Rokeby and company.

2.—A plan for waterworks to supply the city of Santiago de Cuba, prepared by Captain S. E. Reckenbach, in charge of the district of Santiago and approved by the military governor providing for taking water from the wells of San Juan harbor and pumping the same to reservoirs located on the heights to the east of the city.

3.—A plan for the sewerage of the city of Santiago de Cuba, a contract for which was awarded to Michael J. Daly and company by the military governor of Cuba and now under construction.

4.—The rules and regulations established by the president of the United States on the 17th of January, 1899, for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba and thereafter at the other ports of the military governor dated — day of April, 1902.

5.—The sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city of Havana (and in any other city of the island, etc.).

It is understood by the United States that the present government of the Isles of Pines will continue as a de facto government pending the settlement of the title to said island by the treaty pursuant to the Cuban constitution and the act of congress of the United States, approved March 1, 1901.

I am, Sirs, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor.

White House, Washington, D. C., May 19, 1902.

To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba:

Sirs: On the 20th of this month the military governor of Cuba will by my direction transfer to you the control and government of the island of Cuba to be thenceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your constitutional convention as on that date promulgated and by my personal declaration the acknowledgment of Cuba by the United States to be at an end.

At the same time I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government for the blessing of peace, justice, prosperity and order among your people and for enduring friendship between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

After General Wood had turned the government of the island over to the new government, President Palma was inaugurated. The United States flag was hoisted down, the flag of Cuba was hoisted on all public buildings and cannons boomed a salute of twenty-one guns to the youngest republic on earth. A great high-rail went up in the palace. It was caught up by the people on the roofs and waved over the city. The cavalry below saluted, and again the guns of Cuba spoke. The bands stationed on the plaza at Calabana and at Malenco crashed out with pride of country and the revenue cutters and battleships in the harbor thundered their strength of war. The foreign war ships saluted the flag of Cuba to their mastheads. The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had recognized the republic.

The demonstration was still in progress when the cavalry wheeled and marched to

CINCINNATI CLOUDBURST

Causes the Death of at Least Six Persons.

STREETS WERE FLOODED

And One Man Was Drowned Under Fallen Pole.

AWFUL AT COVINGTON

Water Rolled Down Hillsides Like Niagara.

Cincinnati, May 20.—Shortly after 11 o'clock today this neighborhood was stricken by a terrific wind and rainstorm, causing the death of six persons and injuring many others.

The fury of the storm continued only half an hour, but in that time over a million dollars of damage was done in the business section of Cincinnati and as much more in other parts of the city and suburbs. The dead:

WILLIE WILLEN, aged 4, drowned in Covington.

MRS. FLACHNER, drowned in Covington.

CLEM DAVIER, teamster, drowned in Covington.

GEORGE BECKER, teamster, drowned in the streets of Cincinnati.

FERDINAND RAPP, drowned in a cellar in Cincinnati.

D. W. C. BELLVILLE, carpenter, blown from a roof in Cincinnati.

Prior to the unprecedented falling of rain, dense clouds were seen to the south and the city became dark as night. It was afterward learned that there had been a terrific waterpout on the Lewisburg hills in the southern suburbs of Covington, Ky., and it moved over the Kentucky suburbs into this city, passing up the Miami valley and causing damage as far as Covington, Ohio.

While storm damages are reported throughout Kentucky, the worst point seems to have been in Covington. The water rolled down the hills in a wave twenty feet deep in places and was about 100 yards wide.

The frame house of Edward Worley was carried for a distance of over four blocks and was finally dashed to pieces in the Covington ball grounds. The house was occupied by four families: William Simpson and his wife and children; Henry Quigley and his family; and George W. Flachner. All had narrow escapes except Mrs. O. Flachner and Willie Wilken, aged 4 years, who were drowned. Mrs. Wilken and her other children were almost drowned when rescued. It is believed that Mrs. Flachner, a sister of Mrs. Wilken, lost her life in trying to save her children.

Clem Davier, who was driving a team near the flood in the Kentucky suburb, had his wagon overturned by the water and was drowned. The building of the Queen City Bathing Club on the river front at Dayton, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, were demolished. All the towns opposite suffered damage from broken windows and houses being unroofed, but the greatest damage on both sides of the river, especially to the business houses in Newport, Ky., came from cellars being suddenly filled with water, it being impossible for the owners to get upstairs and escape the water.

Superintendent Bussler, of the United States weather bureau, reported the wind as sixty miles an hour and the rainfall, in less than an hour 2.35 inches, the greatest on record here.

In the Cincinnati notices are the bodies of three victims. George Becker, a widower, while driving a beer wagon, was struck by a telegraph pole and knocked from his wagon. He was pinned to the ground and drowned on one of the principal avenues. Ferdinand Rapp, a peddler, was caught by a water while trying to get goods out of a cellar. D. W. C. Bellville, a carpenter, was carried away with the roof of a building on which he was working, and killed.

Daniel Grace and Louis Kern were seriously hurt.

The damage in the cellars of some of the business houses as high as \$25,000 and \$30,000 each.

SUMNER COUNTY SUICIDE

John Thorp Found at Portland With Bullet in His Brain.

Wellington, Kan., May 20.—John Thorp, a tenant of H. J. Donahue's farm near Portland, was found dead in Donahue's barn in Portland at an early hour this morning with a bullet hole in his forehead. The circumstances of his death indicate suicide.

Thorp had been unusually dependent the past month or two, because of the crop outlook. He has a large family, and it was a hard struggle for him to support them. His dependency has been a source of considerable trouble among his friends and neighbors. He was last seen at his home on Sunday last, and it was reported that he was going to work on Donahue's place. A companion was working with him, and left him for a few moments to go to a store in town. When he returned he found Thorp dead, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying by his side.

Thorp was a man of middle age and had lived in and near Portland for several years.

DISTRESS IS EXAGGERATED.

Capt. Crabtree Says Relief Is Not Needed at Martineau.

Washington, May 20.—Captain Crabtree, who went from San Juan on the Steamer, called to the war department as follows:

"Port de France, May 20.—Reports present distress here exaggerated. Desperate distress here north of the town from La Trinite. Capt. Crabtree with center B. Pierre, which is completely destroyed. Inhabitants latter place all killed, but our supplies at present in port will suffice all suffering for next two or three weeks. All department supplies from San Juan landed and turned over to governor to

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Wednesday, May 21, 1902.

Weather for Wichita Today:
Rain; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Cuba Libre Accomplished

Cloudburst Near Cincinnati

Grosscup Ties Up Beef Trust

Four Killed in Choctaw Wreck

Storm Raged at Guthrie

Objections to Statehood

Wichita Livestock Market

Review of the Grain Markets

New York Stocks and Bonds

Engle's Editorial Page

Democrats are Badly Worried

He Wanted to Get Married

Meeting of K. of P.

Arbitration Committee Dismissed

Gov. Stanley Paroles Ingram

To Restrict School Theatrics

NINETY-SEVEN DEAD

Mortuary List of Goliad Cyclone Continues to Increase.

Goliad, Texas, May 20.—With the death today of three of the persons injured in Sunday's tornado the total number of dead is ninety-seven. W. J. Paul, Mrs. John Asperger and a negro woman died this afternoon. It is believed that several more of the 100 persons who were injured, cannot survive.

There were many funeral again today, and the same sort of service was observed as on the preceding days. Forty-five negroes have been buried, but little effort is being made to obtain their names. The undertakers are rushed and have not much time for elaborate details. The cemetery where the white people are buried was wrecked and the new made graves are among the overturned tombstones.

PANIC

MOUNT PEELE THREATENED ANOTHER ERUPTION

Twenty Thousand People Rushed to Streets, Praying.

Port de France, May 20.—This morning at 2:30 o'clock a thick, heavy cloud, lit up by flashes of lightning and the rising sun rose from Mount Pelee. The people of Port de France at once became panic stricken and in scant attire rushed excitedly through the streets of the town. Stones from the volcano as big as barrels fell in the streets. Many of the inhabitants hurriedly embarked on the vessels in the harbor and it was with difficulty that they were eventually reassured. At 7 o'clock, however, the excitement was over and the people became calm.

The phenomenon of this morning was similar to the eruption of Thursday, May 8, but not so severe.

Governor L'Huiss will leave here on the French cruiser Souchet to inform himself of the situation at St. Pierre.

Port de France, Island of Martinique, May 20.—Sufficient food supplies are arriving here, but linen clothing, bedding and disinfectants are needed.

The refugees at Port de France are without work and money is needed for their support.

Port de France, May 20.—The cloud which issued from Mount Pelee this morning was composed of ash and cinders. It is estimated that 2500 people rushed out into the streets of the town, shrieking and praying. A tidal wave has destroyed a portion of the village of Les Carbet.

A number of the inhabitants of Port de France have embarked on the available vessels of the harbor and intend to seek refuge on the island of Guadeloupe, to the southwest.

HEADING FOR ANNAPOLIS

Is the Gaudin Accompanied by Three Men of War.

Annapolis, Md., May 20.—The French cruiser Gaudin, bearing the French commissioners to represent President Loubet at the unveiling of the monument in memory of General de Rochambeau in Washington on Saturday next, passed in the Virginia Capes at 1 o'clock this morning, escorted by the Olympia, Kearsarge and Albany, of the American navy. It is an easy ten hours run from Cape Henry to Annapolis, but under difficulties from Admiral Hignien, commandant of the American squadron, the vessels steamed slowly and at 4 o'clock this afternoon were anchored for the night at Cape Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent river. The vessels will remain at anchor until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that hour anchors will be weighed and the warships will proceed toward this point. Anchorage will be made at about 11 o'clock in Annapolis Roads, four miles off the Naval academy. The president's yacht, Dolphin, already has arrived at Annapolis, and tomorrow morning she will take out to meet the Gaudin in the bay with the reception committee, which will about the distinguished visitors to the navy academy and thence to Washington, where they will be greeted by President Roosevelt.

WAR CORRESPONDENT INSANE

J. F. Walker Found Wandering Aimlessly Near Fort Wright.

Spokane, Wash., May 20.—J. F. Walker was discovered by soldiers yesterday afternoon wandering aimlessly about Fort Wright. He is now in jail awaiting examination in a charge of insanity. Walker, who is believed to have come from the Second army, was a war correspondent for a New York daily newspaper in Cuba and the Philippines. It is also thought his present condition might be in part the result of exposure to these campaigns.

Middlebury, Vt., May 20.—The town of Abundant, about 15 miles south of here, was attacked on Saturday night by 1200 Sioux, who were repulsed. Commandant Van Horn was killed.

GROSSCUP GRANTS THE INJUNCTION

Judge Grosscup Ties Up the Packers' Trust.

EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT

Positive Proof That Combine Fixes Prices.

MANAGERS MEET WEEKLY

No Longer Any Independence in Denver Market.

Chicago, May 20.—The temporary injunction asked for by the government against the members of the so-called packers combine is now in force. It was issued this evening by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, after the close of arguments in the United States circuit court room. The order gives relief prayed for in the bill filed by District Attorney Bethen on May 10. It is so wide in its scope that if the packers or their agents continue with their present alleged uniform agreements they will be taken into court on contempt proceedings and the burden of proof will be on them to show that they have not violated the order in any particular.

Little opposition was raised against the government's position. Attorney John S. Miller, who was the sole representative of the packers was present, pointed out some objectionable clauses in the draft of an order presented by Mr. Bethen. These concerned the alleged agreements for credit, black listing and cartage. Judge Grosscup thought some of these minor clauses had been made to order and he himself drew a form of order that pleased both sides. At the same time the order was entered numerous affidavits and other exhibits were filed for the government.

Unless the defendants decide to make a fight at an early date in an effort to have the order set aside, they will have until August 1 to make reply to the complaint.

Attorney Miller said tonight that he cannot tell whether a demurrer, a plea or an answer will be filed, though the first named is most likely to be the form of the packers' defense. The subpoena served recently on the defendants commanded them to file their appearance separately before July 7.

The order as amended and entered by Judge Grosscup followed:

"This case coming on to be heard upon the motion of the complainants for a temporary injunction, as prayed in said bill, and a complaint having exhibited their sworn bill to the court and divers affidavits in support thereof, no answer or demurrer having been made thereto, nor any affidavits in resistance thereof

Continued on Second Page.

RIGHTEOUSNESS HIS THEME

President Roosevelt Talks to Presbyterians in the Interest of Home Missions at Carnegie Hall.

New York, May 20.—Carnegie hall was crowded to the doors tonight with an audience eager to hear the address of President Roosevelt in the interest of Presbyterian home missions. Many of the audience remembered that President Cleveland and President Harrison had made addresses from the same platform on the same subject.

In the program, the commissioners of the general assembly with as many of their friends as could be crowded in, two tiers of boxes were filled with men and women who are leaders in metropolitan Presbyterianism, and others interested in the mission. There were about 400 men and women on the platform. There was not a single man on the platform who was not a Presbyterian. A choir of standing room left to the entire audience. Hundreds were turned away.

When President Roosevelt took his seat on the platform he received a great ovation. When the applause died away Mr. Roosevelt took his seat between Rev. Dr. Hendricks and the Rev. Dr. B. Stuart Dodge, who was presiding. A choir of 100 voices, from the different Presbyterian churches, sang the hymn, "Ye Servants of God, Your Master Preside," and the president sang with them.

"Every true American," said Mr. Dodge in his opening remarks, "is proud that his country is a Presbyterian country. It is a country where men and women are free to worship God, and today the nation is reviving its chief strength and support from God-fearing men and women. On the occasion of the continental celebration of our home mission, it is our chief reason to keep reminding that our church will always stand with us in the work of the home mission."

A great wave of applause greeted the statement as also Dr. Dodge's review of the bright prospects of the church, which he said is "about to receive a great blessing from the people of our country and abroad." In introducing President Roosevelt, Dr. Dodge said that he knew few better men than the president, the importance to the nation of the good work of the home mission.

When President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the platform, and began "My Chairman," he was interrupted by the shouting of a photographer. At the same time across the stage he laughed and said: "There goes the mystery now," referring to the mystery of the crowd. Continuing he said: "Coming to me tonight I made up my mind to speak to you of the manifestations of the spirit of national righteousness, of something that has taken place this day and of something that has happened within ten days of the action of the nation which culminated in the creation today and in setting a new republic on its course. That has represented four years' work, hard work and short-sightedness in the work of our country and there were men who had taken place this day and of something that has happened within ten days of the action of the nation which culminated in the creation today and in setting a new republic on its course. 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